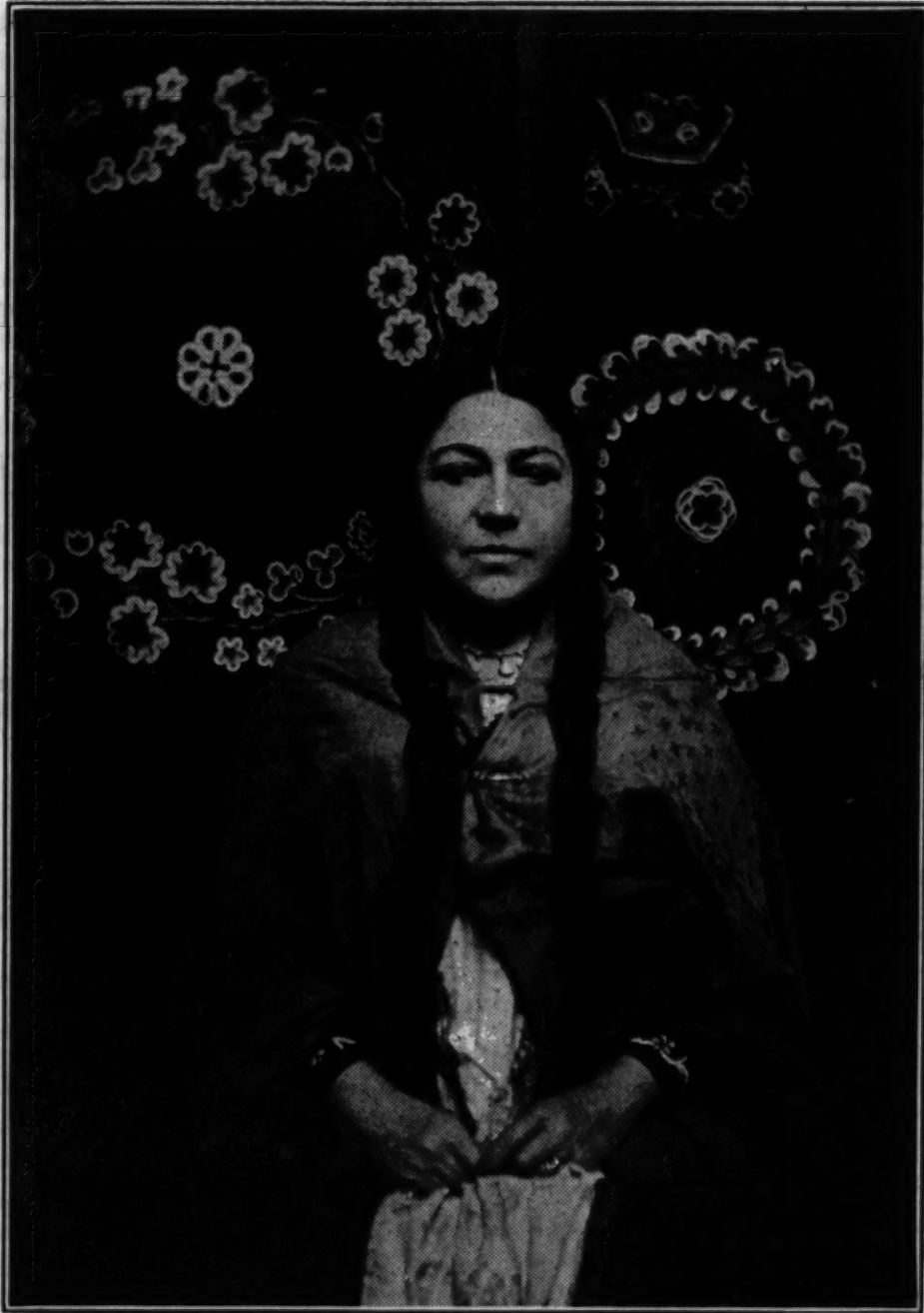


Equal Rights

VOL. XII, No. 40
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 14, 1925



Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin

Chippewa Indian, who is a Founder of the National Woman's Party, and
transportation expert in the United States Indian Bureau.

Feminist Notes

Wins Medical Prize

FOR the first time in the history of the institution a woman, Janet Niven, has won the Prunton Memorial Prize for the student doing the best work in the graduating class in the medical courses of Glasgow University. Thirty-five other women also received medical degrees.

Organizing Women Barbers

A CAMPAIGN to organize women barbers is being carried on in Chicago. Barbers' Union, Local No. 548, which is carrying on the campaign, advocated the admission of women to the union on an equal basis with men long before the international union made them eligible to membership, the first of this year.

For Inequality

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON of California has announced that he will introduce in the next session of Congress a resolution providing for an amendment to the United States Constitution that would write into the basic law of the nation the principle that women are members of a special class of incompetents requiring care and protection similar to that given minors.

His proposed amendment would enable the States to enact laws governing minimum wages for women.

Men to Sober Women

AMONG the more amusing features of the day's news is the following report from Columbia, Missouri, the site of the University of Missouri:

"Men and women are exchanging not only clothes and characteristics in these advanced days, but also prerogatives.

"Ten years ago all the good women were out rescuing the men from tobacco and booze. To be a good influence in some man's life was woman's greatest privilege, not to say thrill. Now, according to Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, dean of women of the University of Missouri here, it will be the influence of the men that will save the girls from cigarettes and cocktails.

"Dean Priddy believes that men, in general, disapprove of women drinking and that women, in the future as in the past, will make their actions conform to masculine approval.

"My greatest hope lies in the young men," says Dean Priddy. She believes a comparative small number of college or university girls drink or smoke. She thinks wild youth of today has been overpress-agented."

Dr. Parker Heads Council

DR. VALERIA H. PARKER of New York City has been chosen president of the National Council of Women of the United States. Other officers chosen are: Anna H. Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, first vice-president; Mrs. T. J. Loudon of Bloomington, Indiana, second vice-president; Mrs. Alfred G. Wilson of Detroit, third vice-president; Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona, Florida, fourth vice-president; Amy Brown Lyman of Salt Lake City, recording secretary; Dr. Emma C. Bower, Port Huron, Michigan, treasurer; Emma A. Fox, Detroit, auditor.

Mrs. Fox is parliamentarian of the National Woman's Party.

Dr. Parker is interested in social hygiene and was a suffrage leader. She was one of the first State policewomen in the United States. In addition to her work as a doctor, she has written and lectured on social hygiene to a great extent.

Paradoxical Action

THE city officers of Bradford, England, have enacted a law prohibiting an unmarried man from holding a municipal job while a married man wants it. At the same time Poole (another English municipality) is appealing from the court decision prohibiting it from discharging women teachers when they marry. It would seem strange to encourage men to marry while discouraging women from marrying, since it is necessary to have a man and a woman to make a marriage. While these municipalities are different, they reflect public policy almost everywhere.

Court Hears Argument on Women Jurors

ELIZABETH PERRY, counsel for the Illinois League of Women Voters, argued before the Illinois Supreme Court for the right of Illinois women to sit on juries. The case was argued on October 23, and is under advisement at this writing. The case was decided in favor of women voters when the Circuit Court of Cook County issued a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the jury commissioners to replace upon the jury lists the name of "H. B. Fyfe," whose name was stricken off when it was learned that she was a woman.

Woman Only G. O. P. Winner

THE only Republican to win in the recent New York City elections was Mrs. John T. Pratt, the only woman candidate for the Board of Aldermen.

Men in Subjection

MEN who doubt the psychological effect of women's subjection on the women themselves might profit by studying a tribe in Africa about which Diana Bourbon wrote recently in the *New York Times*. Of this tribe, the Touraregs, Miss Bourbon says:

"A peculiarity of the tribe is that, though the men are magnificent fighters and of immense courage, it is the women who govern and who have all important rights. A man takes his mother's, not his father's name. It is the daughters, and not the sons, who inherit. The men are monogamous, but the women may have as many as six husbands—and it is the men who go veiled!"

The Count de Prorok is now engaged in an expedition to study this tribe.

Socialists for Political Equality

MORRIS HILLQUIT of New York City recently told women Socialists gathered at Marseilles, France, that every Socialist party should regard the complete emancipation of women as the primary aim.

"It is the duty of Socialists to work for the full political equality of women and men, especially with regard to electoral equality; equality in laws dealing with the family, citizenship and marriage; the equality of rights between legitimate and illegitimate children. They must also demand full freedom for women to enter administrative, professional and industrial life; economic equality in regard to wages," he said.

Of the European countries Austria leads the way in the number of women members of the Socialist parties. In January, 1919, the Austrian Socialist Party had 44,000 women members. Now it has 170,000.

The Belgium Socialist Party has 88,960 members. The one woman Senator in Belgium is a Socialist. There are fifty-two women communal councilors, four provincial councilors, two aldermen and one woman mayor. In Czecho-Slovakia there are about 38,000 women members, five Socialist women in Parliament, and two Senators. Denmark has 44,406 women members, with three Socialist women in Parliament.

The Socialist Party in Finland boasts 60,000 women members and has eleven Socialist women in Parliament. In France the woman membership is small, scarcely 1,000 being registered. In Germany sixteen Socialist women sit in the Reichstag.

An American Feminist

By Ruby A. Black

FEMINISM is not new to Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin, transportation expert in the United States Indian Bureau, and a Founder of the National Woman's Party. She is a Chippewa Indian with French-Huguenot blood in her veins.

"This suffrage is not new to me, of course," Mrs. Baldwin says. "Among the Chippewas, as among all the Six Nations, the mothers and the old women ruled. They did not participate in councils, but they made their wishes known to the men before the men went into the council meetings, and their wishes were carried out. If a chief did not carry out the wishes of the mothers and the old women, he was recalled.

"Divorce was entirely in the hands of the women, too. If a woman wanted to divorce her husband, she just put his moccasins and his blanket outside her wigwam, and he took the hint and stepped in his moccasins and walked away."

When asked how the men divorced their wives, she said, "I never heard of an Indian man's divorcing his wife. He had no reason to do so. There were no bad women. The women divorced their husbands if they did not come up to the standards of physical prowess they set. A man had to be successful to keep an Indian wife. He could not let himself fail in the sports and the hunting."

In her long journey from the cradle board on the back of her Indian mother, to the position of transportation expert in the Indian Bureau, Mrs. Baldwin has used every form of transportation except the airplane.

When she was only a small child, she journeyed with her parents by canoe from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Breckenridge, Minnesota. Then the family traveled about Minnesota in a two-wheeled pony cart and an ox cart. Of course, as a girl she rode the Western mustang ponies. When she was fourteen years old, she went with her parents in a covered wagon from Minneapolis to Polk County, where her father, Jean Baptiste Bottineau, and her mother, Marie Renville Bottineau, both Chippewas with French Huguenot blood in their veins, founded a settlement called "Bottineau's Colony to Red Lake Falls."

Mrs. Baldwin, in the meanwhile, as she will tell you, has "traveled by Fords, automobiles, steam and electric trains, and steamers."

This Chippewa Indian lawyer and accountant is a true American feminist, a woman who has made her own way, and is interested in helping other women achieve true freedom and independence.

In her position as transportation ex-

pert, Mrs. Baldwin figures freight transportation costs of very complicated nature, running into millions of dollars every year. She says that she loves her work, with an honest parenthetical comment that she would really prefer not to have to work at all, and declares that she would choose no other work and no other office in which to work.

The Indian Woman

By Barbara Hutton

Long ago,
Before the white men came,
The Indian woman tilled the fields,
Planted the corn,
Made baskets and pottery
And did the useful work,
While the braves went to war.

Today
She is disinherited,
Robbed of her freedom,
Thrust aside by the white men
Who came in the name of Liberty.

Still on the reservations,
In the crowded places,
She hears the song of the winds,
And dreams the dream
Of all women.
As the winds
Sweep across the prairies
And through the forests,
She dreams of her children,
Free!

MRS. BALDWIN'S education is as typical of American civilization as her life is of American history. As a child, she attended the district school of Bottineau Prairie, named after her grandfather, Pierre Bottineau, but now called Osseo, Minnesota. From there she went to the Minneapolis public schools. After one year of high school in Minneapolis, she went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, to attend Young Ladies' College. Her childhood was very restricted, since her father would not permit her to leave home to study music or painting, both of which she enjoyed. Later she won awards at the Minnesota State Fairs for her paintings and the laces she made.

At the age of forty-nine, after she had married and become a widow, she began the study of law, and was graduated from the Washington College of Law with the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. She was also awarded a certificate showing completion of a course in interstate commerce. All of her work was done in night schools, while she held a full-time job in the Indian Bureau. She took her LL.B. degree in two years instead of the customary three.

Of her childhood Mrs. Baldwin tells only one little story—on the fourteenth anniversary of her birth, Marie Louise gave the first children's birthday party ever given in Bottineau's Colony to Red Lake Falls.

"An Indian at fourteen was a child then. Now, like the white people, a girl of fourteen is quite a young lady," she comments.

UNLIKE most Canadian-French voyageurs, Mrs. Baldwin's great-great-grandfather, Stephane Boutineau (as it was then spelled), was a native of La Rochelle, France, and shared the Huguenot beliefs of that section of the country. He left France and came to America with his family at the same time as the Faneuil family, of Faneuil Hall fame, came here. His son, Joseph, entered the employment of the Northwest Fur Company, and later the Hudson Bay Company. Joseph Bottineau married a Chippewa of the Lake of the Woods whose Indian name means "The Clear Sky Woman."

Pierre Bottineau, the son of Joseph and The Clear Sky Woman, was born in 1814, and was the grandfather of this transportation expert. Pierre was one of the most famous guides and voyageurs of the Northwest, and his love of travel has come down to his granddaughter. In a later generation he followed the paths of Perrot, Le Soeur, Du Luht, Charlevoix, La Salle, and a score of others whose names are linked with the early exploration and settlement of the Mississippi Valley. Pierre Bottineau accompanied the Lewis and Clark and the Governor Isaac Stevenson expeditions into the Northwest Territory.

Pierre Bottineau also married a Chippewa woman of the Kenestino tribe. His son, Jean Baptiste, the father of Marie Louise, became a successful fur trader, surveyor and real estate broker. Later he became a lawyer and a justice of the peace. He represented the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas in suits against the government for compensation for lands taken from the Indian.

Jean Baptiste also found his wife, Mrs. Baldwin's mother, in the Chippewa tribe. He married Marie Renville, daughter of Francois Renville, whose ancestors had come from France with the Boutineaus and the Faneuils.

Mrs. Baldwin worked for a while as expert accountant in the Education Division of the Indian Bureau, before she took up the work as transportation expert to which she is so devoted. She is very much interested in the beautiful handicrafts of her people, and is treasurer of the Society of American Indians.

Equal Rights



OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Published weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

Edith Houghton Hooker, ... Editor
Dora G. Ogle, ... Business Manager

Associate Editors:

Nina E. Allender	Ruth Hale
Zoe Beckley	Inez Haynes Irwin
Euby A. Black	Ada Davenport Kendall
Elaine Sterne Carrington	Katherine Leckie
Lucia Chamberlain	Hazel MacKaye
Mabel Potter Daggett	Edna St. Vincent Millay
Phyllis Duganne	Ruth Pickering
Crystal Eastman	Alice Rohe
Ernestine Evans	Maryse Rutledge
Rose Feld	Miriam Finn Scott
Zona Gale	Doris Stevens
Helen Davenport Gibbons	Sophie Treadwell
Rebecca Hourwich	Brenda Ueland
	Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice,
Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1870.

Subscription, \$2.00 A Year

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

President, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents,

Margaret Whittemore, Cal.

Doris Stevens, N. Y.

Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.

Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, La.

Myrtle Cain, Minn.

Chairman National Council, Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.

Vice-Chairman, Gail Laughlin, Cal.

Secretary, Anita Pollitzer, S. C.

Treasurer, Edith Alinge, N. Y.

Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.

Executive Secretary, Mabel Vernon, Del.

Finance Chairman, Sarah Pell, N. Y.

Headquarters Chairman, Evelyn Wainwright, D. C.

Hqrs. Furnishing Chrm., Florence Bayard Hillis, Del.

International Relations Chrm., Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.

Organisation Chairman, Laura Cramer, Mich.

Parliamentarian, Emma C. Fox, Mich.

Anne Archbold, Me. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.

Florence B. Boeckel, D. C. Dora G. Ogle, Md.

Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, N. Y. Alice Paul, N. J.

Zona Gale, Wis. Helen E. Scott, Md.

Sara Grogan, Ga. Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colo.

Kathleen Hendrie, Mich. Amelia Himes Walker, Md.

Elsie Hill, Conn. Florence B. Whitehouse, Me.

Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y. Margery Whittemore, Mich.

Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal. Mary Winsor, Pa.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
Associate Members.....	\$1.00
Subscribing Members.....	\$3.00
Founders.....	\$100.00
Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
Endowers.....	\$5,000.00
Sustainers.....	\$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.]
[House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 13, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Let the Facts Speak

THERE is a legend current that appears to carry great weight to the effect that "protective" legislation for men is unconstitutional. Over and over again it is stated by the opposition that the Equal Rights Amendment would nullify existing laws and destroy all hope of protective industrial legislation because it is alleged Supreme Court decisions have excluded men from its scope. That this apprehension has no basis, in fact is sufficiently indicated by the following laws which are actually in operation and which apply to men as well as to women:

Oregon has a 10-hour law for all persons (men and women alike) working in mills, factories, and manufacturing establishments. This law has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. (Secs. 6708-6710 of 1920 Code, as amended Laws 1923, Ch. 122. *Bunting v. Oregon*, 243 U. S. 426.)

Georgia has a 10-hour law for all persons (men and women alike) working in cotton or woolen manufacturing establishments. (Sec. 3137, Park's Code.)

Mississippi has a 10-hour law for all persons (men and women alike) working in cotton mills or knitting mills and manufacturing or repairing establishments. (Hemingway's Code, Secs. 4516, 4523, *State v. Lumber Co.*, 103 Miss. 263.)

A large number of States have 8-hour laws which cover all State employes, men and women alike. For instance:

Oklahoma's Constitution, Art. 23, Sec. 1, provides: "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the State or any county or municipality."

While it is, of course, true that class legislation is unconstitutional and that protective laws applying to men only would fail in a test before the Supreme Court, with or without Equal Rights, still the facts speak for themselves with regard to the possibility of non-sex protective legislation.

Can You Get a Woman Appointed?

THE appointment of Mrs. Rebekah Greathouse as Assistant United States District Attorney in Washington suggests work which every branch of the National Woman's Party could do to bring nearer the day of Equal Rights in public office, both appointive and elective.

The position of Assistant United States District Attorney is one highly prized by young lawyers. It gives to the lawyer just beginning his or her career an opportunity for experience that is extremely valuable. It brings the young lawyer before the public in a way that is very helpful to his or her future career.

Heretofore this appointive position has gone almost exclusively to young men. Recently, however, several women have been appointed to these positions. Mrs. Greathouse is the second to be appointed in the National Capital. News has come from New York that a young woman, Miss E. M. Faylor, has been appointed to serve in the criminal division of the United States District Attorney's office as Assistant District Attorney. This was the first appointment of a woman to the criminal division.

As soon as the National Headquarters of the Woman's Party learned that the Washington position was vacant, letters were sent to the United States District Attorney, urging the appointment of a woman to fill the vacancy. Every effort was made to bring to the attention of the appointing officers the need and the advantage of having a woman in this position.

Every branch of the National Woman's Party should watch such appointments and insist upon the appointment of women to public positions wherever possible. Just as the National Headquarters helped in the campaign to get a woman appointed Assistant District Attorney in the National Capital, every branch could achieve similar results in its own locality.

No opportunity should be missed to bring nearer to realization that part of the Declaration of Principles of the National Woman's Party which demands:

"That women shall no longer be discriminated against in civil and government service, but shall have the same right as men to authority, appointment, advancement, and pay in the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of the government service."

If every branch takes advantage of every opportunity to bring qualified women to the attention of officials making appointments, and urges the appointment of women, soon there will be no positions which are not being held somewhere by some women, and no places in the United States in which women are not represented in public office.

Surnames of Married Women

By Vera Brittain,

One of England's Leading Feminists

THE writer of "Ancilla's Share" pointed out last year in her "Indictment of Sex Antagonism" that the Feminist movement suffered less from its opponents than from the large mass of women who were still unconscious of the sex inferiority implied in a number of generally accepted customs. There is one such custom for whose attempted repudiation America at present deserves more credit than England, and that is the social rule which ordains that a woman shall relinquish her own surname upon marriage and, henceforth, be known instead by that of her husband.

In England the campaign against this tacitly insulting practice is still in its infancy. Its best known advocate, Mrs. Helena Normanton, has made use of her legal knowledge to point out in articles and public speeches on both sides of the Atlantic that no statute law ordains the surrender of a woman's surname after marriage, and that such surrender frequently involves the eclipse, not only of a name, but of a personality. Few, however, have been found to follow her lead; conventionality, and the fear of conspicuousness and criticism, are still strong deterrents for even that minority which appreciates her point of view. The majority of English women fail completely to realize how intolerable is the custom that a cultured and enlightened woman, respected before marriage for her creative or practical work, should after marriage so far merge her individuality into that of her husband as to be known by his name instead of her own, and be regarded primarily as a married woman, rather than as a doctor, a sculptor, a writer, or a political worker.

A convention which continues to eclipse the distinguished woman is of course not even challenged in those still too frequent cases where a woman's only title to achievement is her acquisition of a husband. There is, indeed, a subtle danger in the claim to the continued use of a maiden name so long as it is advanced only by writers, artists, and actresses, or by women, such as Dr. Marie Stopes, whose names are identified with some conspicuous movement. The male critic, with his instinctive readiness to crush any innovation which appears to threaten his traditional superiority can immediately allege that such a claim is not a common right, but merely the privilege of certain professions, or the reward of some particular achievement. Feminists have long been awake to the side-tracking of movements by the imputation of unworthy motives, and a further danger is that the claim to retain a name will often be greeted, not as a general demand on behalf of all women, but as an offensive manifestation of personal vanity.

Individual experience confirms the first of these impressions. The manager of my London Bank recently consoled himself for my determination to keep my account in my own name after my marriage, by the reflection that it was, of course, my literary name. My protest that it was my name in any case, and only my writing name incidentally, he dismissed as an irrelevant consideration. Hence, the need arises for women who belong to professions—such as that of teaching—which their harshest critics cannot label "exhibitionist," to insist upon their right to retain their surnames after marriage.

The need is further illustrated by those difficulties which a married woman who uses her maiden name encounters; difficulties whose strength lies in their very absurdity and triviality, and which can only be banished when an insistence now criticized or ridiculed becomes the recognized habit of at least all Feminists. Vehement opposition is always easier to combat than those well-meant assumptions which are as unassailable as a silken cushion. The newly-married wife is still credited with the primitive complacency of the woman who feels that her mission in life is achieved when she can describe herself as "Mrs." to tradespeople and errand-boys. As soon as the bride returns from church, a host of friends greet her vociferously by her husband's name; and for some time after her marriage much energy is needed to combat these facetious and unthinking, but usually sincere, efforts to please.

A SURNAME, as Mrs. Normanton has pointed out, can be kept or acquired by reputation, but unfortunately this reputation depends partly upon society as well as upon the individual user of the name. The use of a maiden name may, in a conservative community, easily involve a battle royal between the wife herself, and the still large number of women who pursue a policy of militant inferiority, for which they imagine the loftiest moral sanction. The more, in such circumstances, the wife describes herself by her own name, the oftener her opponents persist in addressing her by that of her husband.

Social opposition of this type, being insidious and perpetual, is far more difficult to combat than legal convention, which presents a cut-and-dried issue capable of being settled once for all. One exhibition of firm determination is sufficient to maintain the right to sign a will with a maiden name, or to keep a banking account or to hold shares in the name pre-

viously used. Similar resolution is now sufficient—at least in London [and likewise in America]—to obtain a passport issued in a maiden name. Minor clerks at the Passport Office will announce that this cannot be done, but the importunate applicant who insists upon seeing a higher official will encounter little difficulty. My own passport is made out in my full name with the words "British subject by birth, wife of a British subject" inserted below. My husband's name is noted only on the page reserved for "observations," and is inoffensively sandwiched between permission to enter the German Occupied Territory, and information concerning the acquisition of an American visa.

AS soon, however, as traveling begins, the social difficulties recur. *Wagon-lit* attendants betray an undue interest in an apparently married couple who occupy one compartment but whose passports are made out in different names. Hotels accustomed to British habits are apt to be puzzled, inquisitive, or disapproving. The porter in a hotel in Budapest where I had stayed before my marriage endeavored to solve the difficulty by addressing my husband as "Mr. Brittain." My husband has always shared nobly in my campaign for the retention of my name, but he admitted after this incident that his sudden consciousness of indignation made him realize for the first time the full significance of the women's fight for individuality.

It is surprising that the news of the rapidly growing Lucy Stone League does not yet appear to have penetrated into the American Consulate in London. The passport which the British Foreign Office had issued to me was viséd in the name in which it was made out only after protest. The official with whom I dealt informed me that my "case" was the first "of this kind" that had come to his notice, and grimly prophesied "trouble" at the other end. His clerk eventually made out my papers as I wished, but apparently the official estimate of a married woman as a dependent remained unshaken. Certain of the typed particulars reproduced my own answers to the questions put to me, but others were evidently based upon assumptions, and included the statement that my passage was paid for by my husband, which was untrue.

Fortunately the Consulate was unduly pessimistic, and the anticipated "trouble" failed to materialize. The immigration officer at Quebec "supposed" that my passport was made out before my marriage of professional women, which is I denied this. The frontier officials between Montreal and Syracuse made no inquiry at all, but accepted my use of

my own name with courtesy and equanimity.

The sooner that English and American women enter into this particular aspect of the struggle to be regarded as complete human beings, the sooner will be solved the present urgent problem of the marriage of professional women, which is

driving many of the best and most vital in both countries into the path of deliberate celibacy. A State which, like England, has officially pronounced that a woman shall no longer be debarred either by sex or by marriage from making her contribution to the life of her generation, is concerned with her private affairs only

in so far as they affect the efficiency of her service and the welfare of future humanity. And even if we admit that a minimum of interference is justifiable on the latter ground, there can be no possible argument for labeling women as married which does not apply with at least equal force in the case of men.

Milton's Views on Women

By Kate C. Havens

WHILE Milton's essays on liberty (male, of course) probably have had a beneficial effect upon the world in general, his views on women—colored by his extreme biblical orthodoxy have tended to perpetuate, among English speaking peoples, the belief in woman's created inferiority and her natural subordination to man. He popularized this idea in his *Paradise Lost* by depicting Eve as looking to Adam as her God—"He for God only; she for God in him," and in the oftquoted line where Eve says: "God thy law; thou mine," a male Christendom has found its justification for its "ideal" relationship between husband and wife.

Just how far such sex-arrogance has injured women and reacted upon civilization a later posterity will determine.

Milton, in common with St. Paul and the early "Church Fathers," also held the belief—based primarily on the literal interpretation of the Jewish account of creation—that woman was responsible for the fall of man; that while man was created first (hence, his superiority), woman was "first in sin," hence, her innate wickedness and her inferiority to man. These beliefs are still held by both Jewish and Christian orthodox theologians.

Once these ideas were fully impressed upon the male consciousness his vanity and sex-arrogance received a tremendous impetus as a study of the Jewish law and of the status of women in both Jewish and Christian churches reveals. These teachings probably lie at the root of much of the sex-antagonism of today.

The record of Milton's life shows him to have been a believer in polygamy and an intolerable domestic tyrant. In his *Special Government of Man* he says: "I have not mentioned the marriage of one man with one woman lest I should by implication charge the holy patriarchs and pillars of our faith, Abraham and others, who had more than one wife at the same time, with habitual sin; and lest I should be forced to exclude from the sanctuary of God as spurious, the whole offspring from them, yea, the whole of the sons of Israel for whom the sanctuary itself was made. For it is said in Deuteronomy (xxii, 2), 'A bastard shall not enter into the congregation of Jehovah even unto the tenth generation.' Either,

therefore, polygamy is true marriage or all the children born in that state are spurious, which would include the whole race of Jacob—the twelve tribes chosen by God. But as such an assertion would be absurd in the extreme, not to say impious, and as it is the height of injustice as well as an example of the most dangerous tendency in religion to account as sin what is not such in reality, it appears to me that so far from the question respecting the lawfulness of polygamy being trivial it is of the highest importance that it should be decided. Not a trace appears of the interdiction of polygamy throughout the whole law, not even in any of the prophets." This places Milton squarely on record as a believer in and a defender of polygamy.

Dr. Samuel Johnson tells us that Milton would not allow his daughters to learn to write nor would he permit them to learn the languages, saying that "One tongue is enough for a woman."

The London *Athenaeum* is responsible for the following: Milton's views of the function of women led him not only to neglect but to prevent the education of his daughters. They were sent to no school at all but handed over to a school-mistress in the house. He would not allow them to learn any language saying with a sneer that 'For women one tongue is enough.' The misery, however, that follows the selfish sacrifice of others is so sure to strike that there needs no future world of punishment to adjust the balance.

The time came when Milton would have given worlds had his daughters been taught the tongues. He was blind and could only get at his precious book—could only give expression to his verses through the hands and eyes of others. Whose hands and eyes so proper as those of his daughters? He, therefore, proceeded to train them to read to him, parrot-like, in five languages which he, the school-master, could at one time have easily taught them, but of which they now could not understand one word!

He turned his daughters into reading-machines for his own benefit. It is appalling to think of such a task. That Mary should have revolted and at last,

after many contests with her task-master, learned to hate and fear her father is not surprising.

While the world has expressed much maudlin sympathy for the "Blind Poet" the victims of his religious bigotry and domestic tyranny—his two wives and daughters—have received none. The celebrated painting of Milton which shows him "dictating *Paradise Lost* to his learned, dutiful and devoted daughters" has done much to create a false sentimentalism and a sort of halo around him. Whenever I look at it I am reminded of a saying of wise old Voltaire: "*History is but a parcel of tricks which we play with the dead.*"

Probably a great part of the work of the women of the future will be to expose these tricks!

Find Women Good Risks

ACCORDING to the *Insurance Press* of New York, the increase in the number of women holding executive and supervisory positions, together with the greater number of women in the professions, has resulted in a marked increase in insurance buying. The report says:

"Formerly women were not considered good insurance risks because, due to the hazards of maternity, there was, at least during the child-bearing period, a noticeably higher death rate among them than among men. But there has been a steady improvement in mortality, and now practically all insurance companies are accepting men and women at the same rates. The Prudential, which was one of the first companies to liberalize its rates to women, reports that almost 20 per cent. of its ordinary business, up to the amount of \$10,000, is being done among women. Approximately half of it is written in endowment form. The business woman is insurable up to her economic value and the amount of insurance she can take upon her life, in whatever form she pleases, is limited only by her earning capacity. This fact apparently is influencing women to take endowments which will mature at an age when their earning capacity is likely to diminish. They feel that should they marry the money will still come in handy for some other purpose."

Germany Continues Unjust Policy

MARIE STRITT of Dresden, Germany, reports in an article in *The International Woman Suffrage News* that the Reichstag has reaffirmed its unjust decree concerning the dismissal of married women.

"This bill," she says, "though it abolished most of the hardships and restored most of the constitutional rights of the officials in general, still maintained the odious paragraph 14, dealing with the married women functionaries who could be dismissed, without notice, if support was secured for them, by their marriage. Thanks to energetic propaganda, the protests and petitions of the National Council of Women, as well as the professional organizations concerned, and thanks in

the first place to the courageous attitude and impressive speeches of the women members of all parties in the Reichstag who unanimously stood for the abolition of the said paragraph, the motion in this direction was carried in a division, by a one-vote majority (180 against 179), at the second reading. The Government, however, firmly keeping their standpoint, used the time, before the third reading, to influence the Government parties in favor of the paragraph, which finally was restored by a majority of 235 against 180. In vain were the strong protests of the women and of the democratic and socialist representatives, who declared that paragraph 14 meant not only a degradation of the women officials, but also a violation of the constitution, and pointed out that

its acceptance without the required two-thirds majority was illegal. Some facilities with regard to the future application of the paragraph, and the Government's assurance that it should be abolished definitely in the new functionaries' law, and at the latest, March, 1929, was all the women members could obtain, and only obtained by their indefatigable efforts; on this occasion the proceedings in the Reichstag, however, revealing the well-known indifference and ignorance of men about women's questions and endeavors, in all its glory, showed the women anew the necessity to be on the lookout and to strengthen women's influence in and outside of Parliament, so that the present illegal state may by no means become legal—and permanent."

Press Comment

Another Path For Women

Washington News

MINIMUM wage laws are apparently a thing of the past.

Some attempt to amend the Constitution in order to overcome the legal difficulties barring such legislation will be made in the next Congress, but such attempts, unless backed by overwhelming public sentiment, make little progress.

Nevertheless there is much in the situation to cheer those who have the welfare of wage-earning women at heart. Protective legislation has been tried and defeated. But there are other ways of achieving the ends sought.

Men have found by years of experience that satisfactory wages are obtained not by legislation, but by organization. Women, newer in the industrial world, have not yet learned this lesson.

Deprived of their "protective" laws, women must sooner or later turn to organization for their protection.

Clever Women

Washington Herald

WHAT a woman with special mental energy will do with matrimony

is a topic of recurrent interest. It is treated in "Lysistrata," which the musical studio of the Moscow Art Theater is to give here this winter. It was treated by Moliere in "Lady Highbrows," otherwise translated, "Learned Ladies."

It has frequently centered in guesses at the married life of the most famous new woman in literature. John Drinkwater, now in this country, wrote a poem about Portia's life after she married Bassanio. She had two children and thought highly

of them but did not want any more. She took a straight British housewife's view of moral questions and did not treat right and wrong as intermingling shades:

"She liked her roses red, her lilies white."

She worked in her garden and raised poultry. Some people thought she was growing dull.

Another British author has written a play about her which Mrs. Fiske considered but decided not to play. In it Portia has become bored with Bassanio and has become a friend of Shylock. There is more in common between the two powerful former enemies than between the woman of power and the empty husband.

In other words, in one picture of her later life the woman of genius is happy with her ordinary mate, and in the other she is not. And that is the way it is in life.

Up to the Males

Washington Herald

CLOTHES count much in life. Women recently have made delightful progress. Their clothes are in themselves better to look at. They are in solid colors and simpler lines. They do not squeeze the body. They let sun and air get at the neck and arms and legs. They are not too heavy. They have converted the leg from an imbecile mystery into a normal part of the human frame. Hygienically, morally, intellectually they are solid progress.

How about men? They wear fewer stiff collars than they did and fewer stiff hats, but too many. What is the sense of collars anyway? Is there no way men, even if they are more delicate than women, can

get the advantages of looseness and sunlight and less baldness?

Aesthetically an occasional celebrity breaks away. Arnold Bennett's evening suits are purple. Mark Twain's were white. But most men wear clothes as aesthetic as a box of soap.

Women Jockeys

Washington Post

THE young lady who recently rode the winner of the Town Plate at

Newmarket, England, has not had to wait long for a rival in equine honors, for last Wednesday at the Curragh, Ireland, Miss E. M. Barbour piloted her own horse to victory in the Irish Cesarewitch. Both performances are creditable, but the latter is the more important, for, whereas, the old-established Newmarket race is decided as a solitary event, the Irish Cesarewitch forms part of the regular program at the Curragh October meeting. It is, in addition, one of the most important of the many long-distance races which take place in Ireland during the year. Being a handicap and well endowed, it attracts wide attention from owners and trainers and as many as 50 entries were made for it this year.

The success of these two ladies, both of them of recognized social standing, at so short an interval and in competition, at least in one case, with skilled professional male riders, will doubtless act as a stimulus to others of their sex to go and do likewise. There is thus a prospect that a profession, which hitherto, except in the mythical case of Loraine Loree and other creations of the imagination, has been regarded as par excellence the domain of men, may become crowded with eager aspirants of the gentler sex.

News From The Field

Syracuse Branch Holds Luncheons

DURING a recent trip to New York State Edith Tinge, national treasurer, was the guest of the Syracuse, New York Branch of the Woman's Party. She was entertained by the local board of directors at a luncheon in the new Hotel Syracuse. Miss Ainge visited several points in central and western New York in the interest of a Northern New York room at the national headquarters.

Ida Clyde Clark, editorial writer of the *Pictorial Review*, one of the distinguished American women who have recently affiliated with the National Woman's Party, made her first address in the interest of the organization in Syracuse, New York, last week.

She spoke following a luncheon arranged by the Syracuse Branch, taking as a topic: "Woman's New Place In the Sun." During the address she commended the Woman's Party for its singleness of purpose, astuteness of methods, intelligent power of personnel. These she contrasted with the waste of woman power seen in many large organizations of women with multiple and confused objects.

She stressed the responsibility of women in eliminating the sex line in social, cultural, civic, and technical organizations, advocating the enjoyment of these associations by men and women together.

It was pointed out that woman's place in the sun is the place she makes for herself. A new and more extended place will be woman's domain when she casts off indolence and indifference and steps over the old barrier of tradition into "those green pastures where men roam and graze at will."

The luncheon was largely attended and achieved much publicity in the press.

D. C. Bridge Party Successful

THE bridge and five hundred party given by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party to raise money for renovating the dining rooms was indeed successful. The entire lower floor of the three spacious houses on Capitol Hill was thrown open for the event, thus giving adequate room and quiet for enjoyable card games.

This is the first of a series of social functions arranged by the District of Columbia Branch, of which Mrs. Wymond Bradbury is chairman, for the benefit of the Housefurnishing Committee's work.

Tea was served following the card party.

Mrs. Bradbury was in charge of the committee on arrangements, and Sara Grogan was in charge of reservations.

Among the hostesses for the afternoon

were: Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Mrs. Robert N. Harper, Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, Mrs. Peter Drury, Mrs. Appleton Clark, Miss Sheldon Jackson, Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, Miss Fanny Wolfson, Mrs. Legare O'Bear, Mrs. H. C. Easterday, and Mrs. Nell Gravatt.

New York City Lectures Begin

THE series of subscription lectures on different aspects of the subject of Equal Rights, held by the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party Opened on Sunday, November 8, at the Allerton House, Sun Room, 130 East Fifty-seventh Street.

These lectures will be held on Sunday afternoons throughout the winter, and women visiting New York are invited to attend them. The price of a series of twelve lectures is \$3.00, and single admissions are 35 cents each. Visitors are urged to inquire of the New York Committee, at 698 Lexington Avenue, for information on the current lecture when in New York City.

Dr. Alice M. Pennell, nee Sorabji, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., (London), of Bannu, India, and London, England, spoke at the first meeting on "Equal Rights for Women from an Indian and English Viewpoint."

Among the other speakers already engaged for the subscription series are: Rebecca Hourwich, formerly national organizer for the National Woman's Party, now a writer and contributor to *EQUAL RIGHTS*; Ernestine Evans, associate editor, and head of the New York City Committee of *EQUAL RIGHTS*; Edith Houghton Hooker, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, and editor of *EQUAL RIGHTS*; Dr. Mary B. Harris, superintendent of the Federal Industrial Institute for Women; Ida Clyde Clark, president of *Women News Service*, contributing editor of *Pictorial Review*, and celebrated lecturer on politics and women's interests; Lady Galloway, wife of the former Governor of Australia; Mlle. Weiss, editor of *L'Europe Nouvelle*; and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence.

Colorado Welcomes Chairman Home

SUSAN H. B. GRAY writes that the Colorado State Committee of the National Woman's Party recently held a meeting welcoming Bertha Fowler, chairman of the Colorado Branch, home after an absence of several months in Europe. Mrs. Gray is treasurer of the Colorado Branch. Mrs. Fowler is now resuming her work as State chairman, and the Colorado Branch is making rapid progress toward the completion of its room at National Headquarters.

Chicago Hears Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence

A LUNCHEON meeting at which many women, not heretofore members of the Woman's Party were present, was held in Chicago for Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, as she passed through that city on her way to California, where she will speak before the Los Angeles Branch.

Bertha Moller, Chicago lawyer, Dr. Clara Hendrickson, and Dr. Dora Hendrickson organized the luncheon meeting on very short notice. Mrs. Moller presided, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence talked on the world-wide movement for Equal Rights.

Both Dr. Hendrickson and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence wrote to National Headquarters that the meeting was very successful, particularly in bringing new people in contact with the National Woman's Party's campaign for Equal Rights as between men and women in every field of human activity.

Great Activity for Equal Rights

MYRTLE CAIN of Minnesota writes to National Headquarters: "Here in Minnesota we are looking forward to a winter of great activity in the Woman's Party." Organization work was done this summer, and interesting plans are under way for continuing the work effectively throughout the winter. Miss Cain is one of the National vice-presidents of the Woman's Party.

Reminiscences of the suffrage campaign were given at a meeting of the St. Paul (Minnesota) Branch of the National Woman's Party at a meeting on October 20 by Mrs. Bright, a founder of the Woman's Party, and Marie Moreland, president of the Minnesota Branch, who told of the Equal Rights tour taken by her and Margaret Whittemore, national vice-president, through Minnesota and Northern Michigan during the summer. Margaret McFetridge, secretary of the St. Paul Branch, also spoke.

EQUAL RIGHTS

(A FEMINIST WEEKLY)
Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.
52 Issues for \$2.00

Send name and address to

EQUAL RIGHTS

19 West Chase St. Baltimore, Md.

DAY PRINTING COMPANY

Printers

LIGHT AND LOMBARD STREETS
Entrance on Balderston Street
BALTIMORE